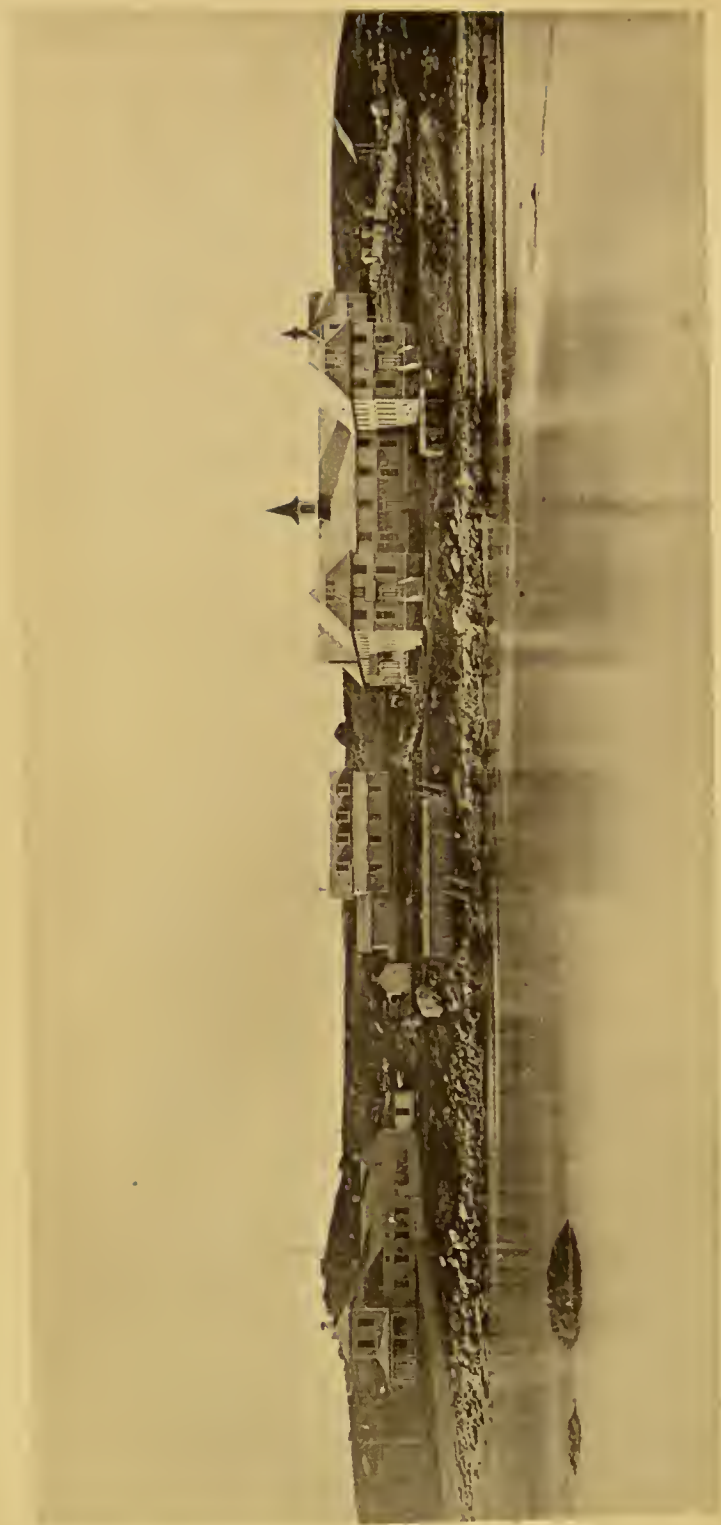




No. 1.



THE
ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS
OF THE
ANDERSON SCHOOL
OF
NATURAL HISTORY

AT PENIKESE ISLAND.



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
For 1873.

CAMBRIDGE:
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,
University Press.
1874.

TRUSTEES FOR 1873.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR.

THOMAS G. CARY, *of Cambridge*, TREASURER.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, *of Cambridge*.

MARTIN BRIMMER, *of Boston*.

THEODORE LYMAN, *of Brookline*.

. *of New York*.*

* To be appointed by John Anderson.

REPORT.

ON the 14th of December, 1872, Professor Agassiz printed the accompanying circular:—

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
December 14, 1872.

Programme of a Course of Instruction in Natural History, to be delivered by the Seaside, in Nantucket, during the Summer Months, chiefly designed for Teachers who propose to introduce the Study into their Schools, and for Students preparing to become Teachers.

- 1 Zoölogy in general, and Embryology of the Vertebrates, by L. AGASSIZ, Director of the Museum.
- 2 The Extinct Animals of Past Ages, compared with those now living, and the Methods of identifying them, by N. S. SHALER, Professor of Palæontology in the Lawrence Scientific School.
- 3 Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrates, by DR. B. G. WILDER, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 4 The Animals and Plants living in Deep Waters, and the peculiar Conditions of their Existence, by L. F. DE POURTALÈS, Assistant in the United States Coast Survey.
- 5 Embryology of the Radiates, by A. AGASSIZ, Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.
- 6 Natural History and Embryology of the Mollusks, by
- 7 How to make Biological Collections to illustrate the History of Insects injurious to Vegetation, by DR. H. A. HAGEN, Professor of Entomology in Harvard University.

Natural History and Embryology of the Articulates, by DR. A. S. PACKARD, Professor of Entomology in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Natural History of the Fishes and Reptiles, by F. W. PUTNAM, General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Natural History of Birds and Mammals, by J. A. ALLEN, Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

On Breeding, and Nests and Eggs of Birds, by

Practical Exercises in the Use of the Microscope, by

Instruction in Drawing and Painting of Animals, by PAULUS ROETTER, Artist in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

On Fisheries and their Management, by PROFESSOR SPENCER F. BAIRD, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

On Fish Breeding, by THEODORE LYMAN, Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

The Faunæ of the North Atlantic, compared with one another, and with those of other Parts of the World, by

The Plants of the Sea, by

The Physics of the Sea, by

Physical Hydrography, by PROFESSOR W. MITCHELL, Assistant in the United States Coast Survey.

Chemistry of Feeding and Breathing, by PROFESSOR W. GIBBS, Rumford Professor of Physics in Harvard University.

Chemistry of the Sea and Air, by PROFESSOR JAMES CRAFTS, Professor of Chemistry in the Technological Institute in Boston.

The terms of admission, and the day of opening the course, will be advertised as soon as all the necessary arrangements in Nantucket can be made, including information concerning board, etc. A number of aquariums and the necessary apparatus to dredge in deep water will be provided. The Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey and the United States Commissiouer of Fisheries have promised their co-operation to the extent of their ability, without interfering with the regular service of their departments. PROFESSORS SHALER, WILDER, PACKARD, and PUTNAM, and perhaps others, may spend the whole, or nearly the whole, season in Nantucket, with a view to superintend the laboratory work, while the other gentlemen

will stay there only part of the time, or as long as required by the share they are able to take in the course of instruction.

In behalf of the Faculty of the Museum of

Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, Mass.,

L. AGASSIZ.

This plan was subsequently referred to by Professor Agassiz in his appeal to the Legislature for State aid. His remarks were extensively circulated in the daily papers, and met the eye of Mr. Anderson, who at once telegraphed to Professor Agassiz to take no further steps in the matter till he had heard from him. A few days afterwards his friend Mr. W. Girod came to Cambridge, bringing a letter to Professor Agassiz, in which Mr. Anderson formally offered him the island of Penikese as a site for the proposed Summer School of Natural History.

"Mr. Anderson," the writer says, "has read with much interest the appeal recently addressed by you to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and, although not possessing himself any intimate acquaintance with the department of science to which your distinguished talents have been so long and so successfully devoted, he sympathizes warmly in the project originated by you for making that department of science a branch of education. Mr. Anderson is owner of an island charmingly situated in Buzzard's Bay, in your State. It is known as Penikese, and is the most easterly of the three western islands of the Elizabeth group. It contains somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred acres, of great fertility, and presents in every way a most attractive location for a summer residence. . . . It has occurred to Mr. Anderson, on reading your address, that this island possesses advantages which would adapt it peculiarly to the objects contemplated by you. It has a beautiful little bay, near which the dwelling-house and buildings have been erected. . . . There are several springs of fine fresh water, and present accommodation, in the shape of buildings, for the party who may be expected to associate themselves with you during the first season; and this accommodation could of course be indefinitely increased.

Mr. Anderson is willing, and has authorized me in his name to offer to your institution, as a free gift, the entire fee-simple of this island, its buildings and improvements, to be perpetually used as a location for your proposed naturalists' school, if upon inquiry or a personal examination, you shall find it suitable for that purpose, or if your previous arrangements should not have precluded you from accepting it. It would be a source of extreme gratification to Mr. Anderson to be so far instrumental in providing a habitation, if not a name, for an institution destined, it is to be hoped, in the future to disseminate throughout this great country that love of scientific investigation, of the advantages of which you display in your own person so brilliant an example."

Professor Agassiz accepted the gift of the island in the following letter.

CAMBRIDGE, March 15, 1873.

JOHN ANDERSON, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR, — It seems to me impossible to do otherwise than accept the great gift you offer. It changes at once an experiment without fixed location or stable foundation into a permanent school for the study of nature, such as the world has not seen before. If I have a doubt in my mind, it is because there may be practical difficulties in the way which I am personally unable to meet. I have long cherished the thought of a summer school like the one proposed, and I have at various times in my life tried it with small classes, and for a few days or weeks at a time. The idea of establishing one at Nantucket, on a larger scale, was suggested by a young friend, Professor N. S. Shaler, who had a special taste and no little experience in this kind of teaching. Failure of health has obliged him to go abroad, and the care of organizing the whole scheme falls naturally into my hands. I had thought that the arranging a plan of summer instructions in natural history, founding courses of lectures to be given by myself and others, and being from time to time on the spot to see that all went well, would be quite within my strength, and that the minor questions, such as providing for the board and lodging of such persons as might come, would be easily arranged in a town like Nantucket, and might, indeed, be left in a great degree to themselves.

At Penikese Island, however, we must live like a large family. A farmer and caterer would be a necessity. Accommodation must be provided within the precincts of the island itself for those who come ; and however simple the mode of life adopted, a well-ordered domestic economy will be required. The pupils who would resort to such an institution have usually small means, and it would therefore be an essential condition of success that everything should be organized on the cheapest basis consistent with comfort. I have neither health, strength, nor time for more than the general direction of the scientific work, and I am a little at a loss to know how the material part should be managed. However, even should we be obliged to limit the undertaking at first to such accommodations as the island now affords, I think it would be far better than to begin it at Nantucket, or at any other place where we can have no certainty of carrying it on, summer after summer. Your noble endowment offers permanence and progress. In the interest of science, I gratefully accept it, and will do all that I can to found a school for naturalists, with which your name will always be associated, and which will introduce into our system of education the element it so much needs, — a familiarity with nature.

With great regard, yours, very truly,

LS. AGASSIZ.

A few days later Mr. Anderson, with characteristic liberality, met some of the practical difficulties of the organization by an endowment of fifty thousand dollars for the equipment and running expenses of the School.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1873.

PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ, *Director of Museum, Cambridge, Mass.*

MY DEAR SIR, — I have received your letter of the 15th instant, announcing your acceptance of Penikese Island as a permanent location for the Summer School of Natural History which it is your desire to found in connection with the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge ; and I can say with the utmost sincerity, that no act of my life has afforded me so much gratification as to have given what you seem to consider a substantial foundation to an institution fraught with so much promise of intellectual improvement and general usefulness as that in contemplation.

Business occupations commenced at a very early period of my life, and continued unceasingly and laboriously up to a date not yet remote, have prevented me in a great measure from acquiring in my own person many of the benefits which spring from an intimate acquaintance with that department of science of which you have been so conspicuous an ornament, and to which you have been for so long a time devoted, in the service of this country; but no man appreciates more highly than I do the advantages to be derived from an extension of general knowledge throughout this country, and especially a knowledge of that science which enables mankind to utilize nature in almost every department of industrial economy. Most earnestly do I hope that this gift of Penikese may become, as you seem to believe it will, the basis of a permanent foundation, which, under your able direction, may be destined in future ages not only to afford the required instruction to the youth of our own country, but may be the means of attracting to our shores numerous candidates from the Old World, who may find here, in the School about to be founded by you, those means of fitting themselves for the teaching of natural history from Nature herself, which, by a strange oversight, appear to have been overlooked in the schemes (generally so well conceived and executed) of education there.

You refer in your letter to practical difficulties that present themselves in the way of the complete realization of your views, arising out of the pecuniary requirements which such an institution would necessarily involve. I have not overlooked this feature in the scheme, and I am prepared to tender my assistance in overcoming this difficulty. I will place at your disposal a sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be invested as the nucleus of a permanent endowment fund, so that the interest may be ever after available for the support and maintenance of the institution. This sum I will place in your hands at the same time with the delivery of the deed for the island, which deed shall be prepared and executed so soon as the settlement shall have been definitely arranged.

I learn from Mr. Girod that you have expressed a wish to mark your appreciation of my gift of Penikese for the purpose of the institution, by naming the latter after me. I feel necessarily deeply flattered by this offer, and can only say in reference to it that I leave

that part of the question entirely in your hands, simply suggesting whether an institution, the initiation of which has been wholly the result of your own industry, and which must depend for success mainly on your own labors, should not more aptly receive its designation from a name which has become almost a household word wherever science is known and appreciated, — that of Louis Agassiz. I shall be happy to execute a deed for the island in such a form as you may, on consideration, deem best calculated to give effect to your views for the future government of the institution; and I can only express an earnest hope that your efforts may be crowned with all the success they deserve, and that you may have the satisfaction of bequeathing to posterity the benefits of an institution second to none of the kind in the world, and owing its usefulness wholly to your disinterested services in the interests of science and of your adopted country.

With great regard, yours, very truly,

JOHN ANDERSON.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
March 22, 1873.

JOHN ANDERSON, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR, — A hearing before the Committee on Education in the Massachusetts Legislature made it impossible for me to write by return mail yesterday in acknowledgment of your additional endowment of \$50,000 to the Summer School for Natural History. I am overwhelmed by your generosity. Such a gift, following so close upon the donation of an island admirably adapted by its position for the purposes of a practical school for natural history, opens visions before me such as I had never dared to indulge in connection with this plan. You do not know what it is suddenly and unexpectedly to find a friend at your side full of sympathy, and offering substantial support to a scheme which you have been trying to carry out under difficulties and with very scanty means. I feel very grateful to you for making the road so easy, and I believe you will have the permanent gratitude of scientific men here and elsewhere, for I have the utmost confidence that this Summer School will give valuable opportunities for original investigations as well as for instruction. As to its name, I hope you will allow the School to be named for you. I

thank you for the thought of making me the godfather; but my name it cannot bear with any propriety. I am but one of many scientific men who have already offered their services to it for the ensuing summer, some of whom I have no doubt will continue to work for it in future, and all of whom will be equally indebted to you for the advantages it offers. To name it after you is therefore the simple and appropriate way of settling the question, and I hope you will consider it as a natural expression of the gratitude which all connected with the School, either as teachers or pupils, must feel toward you.

As to the mode of drawing up the settlements, I think it advisable not to connect the endowment with any State or university organization, but to allow the School the greatest independence and freedom of development. I should, however, wish it to be associated with the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in such a way as to share at once and forever in any advantages to be derived from an institution so kindred in its objects and aims. These two establishments for the study of natural history will, at least for the present, and probably always, be under the same general direction, and can work together to the greatest advantage of both. Indeed, I foresee that the most direct co-operation may exist between them, and I should wish that the terms of any settlement about the landed property and the income should not limit the working of the School to the summer months only, but include the idea of continuing its operations in connection with the Museum in Cambridge during the whole year. We have rich and extensive collections which may be made of infinite service to the School we are about to establish. Indeed, when I first thought of it, it was as a summer session of our Museum work. I am somewhat in doubt as to the nature of the board or faculty to which the care of your generous endowment should be intrusted, and about the formation of which Mr. Girard has consulted me. Any action on your part which would accelerate proceedings would be gratifying to me, even if it should require readjustment after more mature consideration, since it is important to proceed at once to the preparation of laboratories, apparatus, etc. I am very anxious to relinquish all arrangements made with reference to Nantucket, and to open the School at once where it is to have its permanent home. Indeed, I am now

employing every moment I can spare in making sketches for laboratories on the most simple and inexpensive plan possible, and for other necessary arrangements. I shall hope to be often on the ground myself, and to have you as a neighbor and adviser. It will, however, not be possible for me to pass the whole summer at Penikese Island, but I shall be there as frequently and for as long intervals as is consistent with my other work and with my family arrangements. With great respect,

Yours respectfully,

LS. AGASSIZ.

The following extracts from a circular issued by Professor Agassiz, and from his address to the students on the opening day, will show his views regarding the organization and purposes of the School. We quote from the circular:—

“I must make hard work a condition of a continued connection with the School, and desire particularly to impress it upon the applicants for admission that Penikese Island is not to be regarded as a place of summer resort for relaxation. I do not propose to give much instruction in matters which may be learned from books. I want, on the contrary, to prepare those who shall attend and *observe for themselves*. I would therefore advise all those who wish only to be taught natural history in the way in which it is generally taught, by recitations, to give up their intention of joining the School.”

In his address Professor Agassiz said:—

“Our object is to study nature, and I hope I may lead you in this enterprise so that you may learn to read for yourselves. We should make nature our text-book; whenever we read books we are removed from the things we could be better acquainted with; instead of the things themselves we appropriate the interpretation of some one else; and, however correctly we may have done this, we invariably return to the study of the things themselves, whenever we wish to make real progress; and I hope to live long enough to make text-books useless and hateful, without even implying a reflection upon the services text-books may have rendered in past times. . . . From the method of teaching adopted, only a limited number of pupils could be received, and the advantages you enjoy to-day have given

you greater facilities for work, better appliances than I had myself, not merely when commencing my career, but when making some of my most important investigations."

The applications for admission have been considered in accordance with the annexed circular :—

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The applications for admission to the ANDERSON SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY are so numerous, that it has been decided that the successful pupils of a preceding year should have the first claim to admission the following season; next, the principals and professors of colleges and of high and normal schools; next, teachers in other public institutions; and, finally, teachers in private schools. Beginners cannot be admitted until after the applications of these several classes of pupils have been met. You are therefore requested to send me your claims to admission, before an answer to your application can be given.

Respectfully yours,

L. AGASSIZ.

In spite of the difficulties attending such a novel undertaking, Professor Agassiz decided if possible to open the School in 1873. Nothing could of course be done till the spring was sufficiently advanced, but in the mean time he made his plans for the summer campaign. The island was formally presented to him, on the 22d of April, by the representative of Mr. John Anderson, Mr. Girod. On the 20th of the same month Count Pourtalès, with the architect, Mr. R. H. Slack, visited the island, selected a suitable site for the buildings, and arranged a general plan. The plans were at once completed, and by the 16th of May the contract was made for the buildings. On the 28th of May the timber arrived from Maine in New Bedford. There the building was framed. On the 5th of June the first cargo reached Penikese, and the first building was raised on the 14th of June. Before the 8th of July, that is, in little more than three weeks from the day it was raised, not only must this building be ready for the reception of fifty persons, but it must include the possibility of laboratories, where the work of students and professors could be

carried on. The architect, the carpenters, indeed all experts connected with the undertaking, declared the thing impracticable, and friends advised the postponement of the opening, if not the renunciation of the scheme, for that year. Professor Agassiz was inflexible. He felt, perhaps, that for him at least that year was the only year. A commencement was actually made on the appointed day; and, whatever the difficulties and privations, they were met both by professors and pupils with the utmost cheerfulness and good-humor.

During the summer the second building, with the connecting lecture-room, was nearly completed, and the interior arrangements of the buildings already erected were completed. At the time of writing this Report but little remained to be done to complete the proposed equipment of the School.

The plates accompanying this Report need no special explanation. They give, 1. A general view of the buildings; 2. The geographical position of Penikese in Buzzard's Bay; 3. A plan of the island; 4, 5. Plans of the work-rooms and dormitories.

During the first session (1873) Professor Agassiz lectured nearly every day. His principal topics were the Glaciers, Methods of studying Natural History, Radiates, and General Embryology.

The yacht "Sprite," the donation of C. W. Galloupe, Esq., of Boston, was sent to Penikese Island at his own expense, and turned over to Count Pourtalès at New Bedford on the 7th of July, who kindly took charge of the dredging parties during the whole session. In accordance with an arrangement between Professor Agassiz and the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, the crew were mustered into the United States service, and the dredging outfit was supplied by the Coast Survey. During the session of the Anderson School the yacht took out daily, weather permitting, from eight to ten of the pupils on a dredging excursion, giving them thus instruction in the use of the implements, and at the same time obtaining a variety of specimens for study which could not be procured from the shore. On account of the lectures generally,

delivered in the morning and evening, the excursions could not be extended far from the island, and were chiefly made in the space between Penikese Island and the light-ships on the Sow and Pigs, and Hen and Chicken Reefs. After the close of the school session the "Sprite" went to Casco Bay, by direction of Professor Agassiz, to obtain specimens in large numbers for the use of the students, particularly of Brachiopods and of such Echinoderms as could not be procured in Buzzard's Bay. Whilst in Casco Bay she was in charge of Mr. S. W. Garman, assisted by Mr. J. F. Hooper, and very good collections were obtained.

The services of Captain R. Delano, as sailing-master, contributed much to the success of the work.

Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., remained on the island for five weeks. During that time he delivered fifteen lectures on Articulates, and superintended the laboratory work of his department. He also took charge of several dredging parties. Mr. Bicknell superintended the microscopic work of the students. Professor Jordan assisted those who devoted themselves to marine algæ. Messrs. Hawkins and Roetter gave instruction in Natural-History Drawing.

Dr. Brewer delivered three lectures upon Birds. Professor Guyot gave a short course on Physical Geography with special reference to climatology as related to organic life and to the individual features of the great geographical regions.

Professor Wilder passed the whole session on the island, and took special charge of the instruction in Vertebrates. He delivered over twenty lectures, illustrated by a large series of diagrams brought by him from Cornell University.

Dr. Nichols kindly took charge of the business of the School. Mr. Garman undertook the general care of the laboratories.

The Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, Messrs. Scribner & Co., as well as several of the teachers, have presented a number of books to the School. It would be very desirable to have a library of reference at Penikese. The difficulty, however, of keeping the books on the island in good condition

during the winter must limit the library to the most necessary works.

It is, of course, too early to speculate upon the effect of the advantages to be derived from the Anderson School. That its privileges are fully appreciated by those who have enjoyed them for one season is shown by the fact that the majority have applied for readmission. Indeed, it meets a demand which must be very urgent, as there are no less than ninety applications beyond the capacity of the School. With the general introduction of instruction in science into our common schools, the demand for well-qualified teachers has become very great. The summer is the only time of the year during which teachers can avail themselves of the opportunity they have for the practical study of natural history. At first, of course, their whole time must be devoted to a thorough mastery of what they will be called upon to teach, and to making small collections to illustrate their own lessons. But it is not too much to hope that after a time the more advanced students at Penikese, having advantages which few naturalists have enjoyed during the days of their apprenticeship, may be able to enter upon original investigations, to carry them on from year to year, and make eventually valuable contributions to science.

After the death of Professor Agassiz the accompanying circular was sent to the superintendents of public institutions of the several States, with the hope of obtaining their co-operation in carrying on the School:—

ANDERSON SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY AT PENIKESSE ISLAND,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., January 15, 1874.

DEAR SIR, — The School for Natural History established by Professor Agassiz upon the island of Penikese, presented to him for that purpose by Mr. John Anderson of New York, has been in operation one summer. During this first session instruction has been given in various branches of natural history, in geology, in physical geography, and especially in zoölogy. The class of students was composed of applicants from various States, and included seventeen

female teachers and twenty-six male teachers from the public schools of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. These teachers are now scattered throughout the country, and are engaged in teaching natural history as a part of their regular duty. Their letters, constantly received by Professor Agassiz, since the opening of the School terms, show how strong and beneficial a stimulus our public education has already received through this institution.

For the session of 1874 the applications exceed by some forty or fifty * the accommodations provided on the island. Twenty female teachers and twenty-six male teachers, gathered from thirteen States, will receive instruction at the Anderson School during the coming summer; a part of these are students of the last session, a certain proportion of room being reserved for those who could most profitably pursue a second annual course.

To organize the School, in the first instance, Professor Agassiz drew largely upon the fund given by Mr. Anderson. His own failing health warned him that his time was short, and he felt the importance of establishing the School on a broad and comprehensive basis before he left it. For this reason he gave the institution at once the proportions he meant it to retain, and provided simple but ample accommodations, both scientific and personal, for professors and students. The buildings consist of dormitories and laboratories for the use of fifty students, with the necessary lecture-room, dining-room and kitchen, the accommodations for the professors being found in Mr. Anderson's former house. All the economy consistent with permanence and solidity of structure has been exercised in this first outlay, and yet the time will soon come when the School must close, not only from the impossibility of paying the professors, but also for want of means to meet the necessary expenses of an institution which can only be partially self-supporting.

The peculiar relations existing between the younger naturalists of the country and the late Director of the School enabled him to secure not only their good-will, but also their grateful, efficient, and gratuitous services. He has gone from among us; and while I have no doubt that the same spirit will animate his former associates, if the occasion

* At the time the circular was issued.

require it, yet I feel that it would be unfair to ask further sacrifices from those who have so nobly done their share in initiating the enterprise.

This School, so successfully conducted for one session, has not only exercised already a powerful influence in America, but is recognized abroad wherever an interest is felt in the progress of culture as an original and very valuable experiment in education. Even the sea-side laboratories, lately established or projected in Europe, have never aimed at the vital and wide-spread connection with the education of the people which lies at the very foundation of the Anderson School. Institutions of the kind, so far as they have existed hitherto, have been intended for the professional few. This is intended to teach the children, throughout the length and breadth of the land, how to study nature. It meets also a demand already felt. All who know anything of our public, normal, and training schools say that there is a very earnest and general desire to introduce a larger, more liberal, and above all a more natural method of instruction in the different branches of natural history, but that the teachers are wanting. The Anderson School is simply a normal school for the preparation of such teachers, with all the necessary outfit of buildings, apparatus, aquariums, ready to our hand. In fact, nowhere else can such opportunities be found for a cheap and thorough training in natural history.

Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in appealing to you for aid in obtaining a permanent endowment for its support. The expenses of the School will always be kept down to a minimum, the rate of board and some other items depending mainly upon the students themselves. But the professors must be paid, and certain provision for transportation, necessary waste of material, etc., etc., must be made. For this object I ask your co-operation in obtaining from the Legislature of your State, or from other means at the disposal of your State Board of Education, a moderate appropriation, say, of five thousand dollars, or an annual grant of three hundred and fifty dollars, as a contribution towards the permanent support of the Anderson School. Every such share would entitle your State to the admission of two teachers annually as students at Penikese, the teachers to be selected for their aptitude in natural history in such a manner as you think best. Considering the scarcity of efficient

teachers in natural history, it would certainly be an economy to obtain for so small a sum the privilege of training in this manner the teachers already in your employ.

Hoping you will give the matter your cordial consideration,

I remain, very respectfully yours,

ALEX. AGASSIZ,

Director of the Anderson School.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE STATE OF

CATALOGUE OF THE ANDERSON SCHOOL FOR 1873.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Coffin, Helen B., | <i>Castine,</i> | <i>Me.,</i> | Teacher in Eastern State Normal School. |
| Fernal, Ch. H., | <i>Orono,</i> | " | Professor, Maine State College. |
| Hooper, F. W., | <i>Walpole,</i> | <i>N. H.,</i> | Student at Harvard College. |
| Adams, Ch. F., | <i>Fitchburg,</i> | <i>Mass.,</i> | Teacher in High School. |
| Bowen, Susan, | <i>South Hadley,</i> | " | Teacher in Mount Holyoke Seminary. |
| Cole, Caroline J., | <i>Salem,</i> | " | Teacher in State Normal School. |
| Davis, Mary E., | <i>E. Somerville,</i> | " | Teacher in High School. |
| Faxon, Walter, | <i>Cambridge,</i> | " | Instructor in Museum of Comp. Zool. |
| Feukes, J. Walter, | <i>Newton,</i> | " | Student at Harvard College. |
| Garman, S. W., | <i>Cambridge,</i> | " | Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. |
| Hale, Silas W., | <i>Milford,</i> | " | Principal of High School. |
| Hanson, M. Isabel, | <i>Newtonville,</i> | " | Newton Training School. |
| Ireland, Catherine, | <i>Boston,</i> | " | Teacher of Private School. |
| Ingersoll, Ernest, | <i>Cambridge,</i> | " | Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. |
| Miller, A. B., | <i>Pittsfield,</i> | " | Teacher in Maplewood Institute. |
| Minot, Chas. S., | <i>Jamaica Plains,</i> | " | Zoölogical Student. |
| Shattuck, Lydia, | <i>South Hadley,</i> | " | Teacher in Mount Holyoke Seminary. |
| Smith, Sarah R., | <i>Boston,</i> | " | Teacher in Chauncy Hall School. |
| Scott, J. G., | <i>Westfield,</i> | " | Teacher in Normal School. |
| White, Mary B., | <i>New Bedford,</i> | " | Teacher in Training School. |
| Whitman, C. O., | <i>Boston,</i> | " | Teacher in English High School. |
| Whitney, Solon, | <i>Watertown,</i> | " | Teacher in Cambridge High School. |
| Cook, S. R., | <i>Brooklyn,</i> | <i>N. Y.,</i> | Teacher in Packer College Inst. |
| Bearman, Mary E., | <i>Binghamton,</i> | " | Teacher in High School. |
| Hall, Chas. E., | <i>Albany,</i> | " | State Museum of Natural History. |
| Holman, Lavinia, | <i>New York City,</i> | " | Teacher in Normal College. |
| Johnson, Amy, | <i>Poughkeepsie,</i> | " | Teacher in Brooks Seminary. |
| Stowell, T. B., | <i>Cortland.</i> | " | Professor in State Normal School. |
| Appgar, A. C., | <i>Trenton, N. J.,</i> | | Teacher in State Normal School. |
| Burns, Mrs. V., | <i>Pittsburg,</i> | <i>Pa.,</i> | Teacher in Public School. |
| Tingley, J., | <i>Meadville,</i> | " | Teacher in Alleghany College. |
| Moses, Thos. F., | <i>Urbano,</i> | <i>Ohio,</i> | Teacher of Natural Science. |
| Claypole, | <i>Yellow Springs,</i> | " | Professor at Antioch College. |
| Brooks, W. K., | <i>Cleveland,</i> | " | Teacher. |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|
| Gastman, E. A., | <i>Decatur,</i> | <i>Ill.,</i> | Superintendent of City Schools. |
| Whipple, Elliot, | <i>Bunker Hill,</i> | <i>"</i> | Principal of Academy. |
| Reid, Zella, | <i>Salem,</i> | <i>Ind.,</i> | Antioch College. |
| Crosby, Eugene C., | <i>Kansas City,</i> | <i>Mo.,</i> | Teacher. |
| Johonnot, Marion, | <i>Warrensburg,</i> | <i>"</i> | Teacher in State Normal School. |
| Johonnot, James, | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> |
| Straight, H. H., | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> |
| Straight, Emma, | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> <i>"</i> |
| Crosby, W. O., | <i>Georgetown,</i> | <i>Col.,</i> | Student in Boston School of Technology. |
| Jordan, David S., | <i>Appleton,</i> | <i>Wisc.,</i> | Instructor in Botany. |

DEED OF TRUST.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. Between John Anderson of the city, county, and State of New York, and Kate Anderson his wife, parties of the first part, and Louis Agassiz, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, and Theodore Lyman, respectively of Cambridge in the county of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, parties of the second part.

WHEREAS it has been proposed to found a Normal School for the instruction of teachers and students in natural history, in connection with the corporation at present existing at Cambridge aforesaid, under charter from the Legislature of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and known as "The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," and the said John Anderson, party hereto of the first part, has agreed to grant and convey, as a location for the summer sessions of the said School, and for the general purposes thereof, in all future time, the island of Penikese, situate and described as hereinafter stated; and further to endow the said proposed School with the sum of fifty thousand dollars as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas the said parties of the second part have consented to become the Trustees of the said endowment, NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that, in consideration of the premises, and also in consideration of the sum of one dollar by the said parties of the second part to the said parties of the first part in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,

They the said parties of the first part have given, granted, bargained, sold, released, conveyed, and quitted claim, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, release, convey, and quit-claim unto the said parties of the second part and their heirs and the survivors and survivor of them and their heirs in joint tenancy and not as tenants in common, all and singular the island of Penikese, commonly called Pune, situate, lying, and being in Buzzard's Bay, in Gosnold, Duke's County, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whatsoever number of acres the same may contain, together with the dwelling-house, barns, buildings, and other erections thereon standing and being, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the same premises mentioned and described in a deed

from Beriah E. Manchester to the said John Anderson, dated the 30th day of March, 1867, and recorded in Duke's County land records on the 2d day of April, 1867, in liber 43, page 97. Saving and reserving thereout a small piece or parcel of land at the northeastern extremity of the said island, the contents whereof are unknown, but which is separated from the body of the said island by a narrow sand-bank or causeway, and which it is proposed to distinguish from the property intended to be hereby conveyed by a line to be drawn through said causeway, midway between the piece of land so reserved and the property so intended to be conveyed. And the said John Anderson, party of the first part, does hereby also for the considerations aforesaid give, grant, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said parties of the second part two certain certificates of stock of the city of New York, known as "Central Park Additional Fund Stock of 1874," dated respectively the 3d day of July, 1863, and payable on the 1st day of November, 1874, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, bearing interest at six per cent per annum payable quarterly, making together the sum of fifty thousand dollars. To have and to hold all and singular the premises and securities hereby conveyed and assigned to them the said parties of the second part and their heirs and to the survivors or survivor of them and their heirs in joint tenancy for their own use forever. Upon strict trust and confidence, nevertheless, as to the said island of Penikese and the real estate hereby conveyed, that the same shall be held and used at all times exclusively for the erection of buildings, and the maintenance, improvement, and extension thereof, and for the establishment and maintenance thereon of a School or Institution for the instruction of teachers and other students in natural history in connection with the said Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge aforesaid, during such periods and seasons of the year as may be practicable, and for all such farming and general uses and purposes as may be most conducive to the interests of the said proposed school or institution wheresoever its courses or terms shall be held. And as to the said endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars hereby given and granted upon further strict trust and confidence to invest the same or so much thereof as may not be used and employed in the construction of buildings or for other purposes connected with the immediate operations of the said proposed School or institution under the authority for that purpose hereinafter contained in such good and sufficient securities as the said Trustees may deem most beneficial, with power to vary such investments from time to time in their discretion, so, however, that the annual interest of such investments may become and be a permanent fund in the hands of the said Trustees and their successors, and be applied perpetually hereafter towards the support and maintenance

of the said proposed School or Institution. And it is hereby provided and declared that the Trustees of the said endowment shall, as a primary organization, consist of the parties hereto of the second part, and of such additional Trustee as the said John Anderson may hereafter appoint under the power hereinafter reserved to him for that purpose, and that one of said Trustees shall at all times hereafter preside over the institution as the President and Director thereof. And that the said Louis Agassiz, hereinbefore named, shall be the first President of the Board of Trustees, and Director of the said School, and that he and his successors, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall from time to time appoint the teachers in said School, and shall select and employ the lecturers in the various classes of instruction therein. And it is hereby further declared that the said Louis Agassiz and each of his successors in perpetuity be and he is hereby expressly authorized and empowered by an instrument in writing to be signed by him, and to be deposited under his seal in the archives of the said School, to nominate and declare who shall be his successor as such President and Director ; and that upon the happening of a vacancy in said office by death or resignation, the person so named shall become and be the future President and Director, with like power to nominate his successor. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said President and Director from revoking any written appointment of a successor once made, and substituting the name of any other person as he may deem expedient. And it is hereby further provided and declared that five of the Trustees of this endowment, including the President and Director, shall be resident within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that one of said resident Trustees shall always be the Treasurer of the said institution ; and that the said Thomas G. Cary hereinbefore named shall be the first Trustee and Treasurer thereof ; and in case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among the said resident Trustees other than the said President and Director, such vacancy, as well in the office of Trustee as in that of Trustee and Treasurer, shall be filled by a vote of a major part of the whole Board of Trustees at a meeting to be convened for that purpose. Provided further, and it is hereby understood and agreed, that the said John Anderson may at any time before the incorporation of the Trustees hereof as a body politic, by an instrument under his hand and seal, nominate a Trustee, to be a resident of the city of New York, in addition to the Trustees herein named, with all and every the powers and authority hereby given and granted, and declare how future vacancies in the place of such Trustee shall be filled ; and upon such appointment the Trustees herein named shall forthwith, by proper deed or deeds, convey and assign to such newly appointed Trustee a joint interest

in the premises and property hereby conveyed upon the same trusts as they themselves hold the same estate and property. Provided also that in any act to be passed for incorporating the said Trustees, provision shall be made for a Trustee to be nominated from, and to be resident in, the city of New York; and for filling any future vacancies to be created by the death or resignation of any such Trustee in manner to be specified and declared by such instrument in writing. And it is hereby further provided and declared that whensoever any vacancy shall occur in the number of the said Trustees by resignation, the Trustee or Trustees so resigning shall as a prerequisite thereto execute a valid and sufficient release of all his or their interest in the real and personal estate to the remaining Trustees or Trustee, so as thereby to vest the same in them or him upon the trusts hereinbefore expressed; and upon the election of any new Trustee or Trustees in manner herein prescribed, the other and remaining Trustees or Trustee shall by proper deed or deeds convey and assign to him the share or part of the Trustees or Trustee in whose place he may be chosen as aforesaid, to hold upon the same trusts as they themselves hold the same estate and property. And the said Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to apply so much of the said endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars as may be requisite in founding and establishing the said School, as well for the erection of such laboratories, dormitories, and other buildings on the said island of Penikese as may be immediately required for commencing the operations of the said School, as for the general support and maintenance thereof during the present and succeeding year: it being, however, understood that whenever the amount to be thus expended can be made good from any other funds of the said institution, the same shall be repaid to the endowment fund, and be invested with the remainder of such fund as a permanent source of revenue for the support of the said School. And the said Trustees are hereby further empowered to make all necessary by-laws and regulations for the government of the said Institution, and for calling and regulating the meetings of the said Trustees, and such by-laws and regulations from time to time to alter and amend as occasion may require. And whereas it is one great aim and object of this present endowment that the said proposed School or Institution should ever hereafter be carried on and conducted in connection with the said "Museum of Comparative Zoölogy" at Cambridge aforesaid, and should be constituted as far as such object can be attained as the educational branch of the said Museum, which on its part should supply the collections and specimens necessary for the use of the School and for the instruction of the students thereof, it is therefore hereby expressly provided that the Trustees be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered

to make and execute all such contracts and agreements, as well with the Trustees of the said Museum as with the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as may be necessary for effecting an arrangement by which the exclusive instruction of students from both those institutions may be vested in the said proposed Natural History School upon such terms as may be mutually beneficial, and for furthering generally the interests of education in natural history in said School. And it is hereby further provided and declared, that if and whensoever it shall be found expedient to procure the incorporation of the Trustees of the said proposed School by any Act of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purposes herein mentioned, such Act of the Legislature being in all respects conformable with the spirit, intent, and meaning of these presents, then and in such case all and singular the premises and trust-funds hereby given and granted shall forthwith after the passing of such Act become and be vested in the corporation to be thereby created, with all and every the powers hereby given and granted ; and the Trustees hereof and their successors shall thereupon make, execute, and deliver all deeds or instruments in the law which may be necessary for lawfully vesting the same in such corporation. And the said parties of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the parties of the second part, their heirs and successors, that they are, or one of them is, seized in fee simple of the lands and premises hereby conveyed, and that they are free from all encumbrances. In witness whereof the said John Anderson, party hereto of the first part, together with the said Kate Anderson his wife, in token of her release of all right and title of or to both dower and homestead in the same premises, and also the said parties of the second part, have hereunto severally and respectively set their hands and seals the day and year first before written.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| JOHN ANDERSON. | [SEAL.] |
| KATE ANDERSON. | [SEAL.] |
| L. AGASSIZ. | [SEAL.] |
| ALEX. E. R. AGASSIZ. | [SEAL.] |
| THOS. G. CARY. | [SEAL.] |
| MARTIN BRIMMER. | [SEAL.] |
| THEODORE LYMAN. | [SEAL.] |

Sealed and delivered by the above-named JOHN ANDERSON, KATE ANDERSON, LOUIS AGASSIZ, and THOMAS G. CARY, in the presence of witness P. A. PIERCE.

J. HENRY BLAKE, witness for A. E. R. AGASSIZ ; EDWARD PALMER, witness for M. BRIMMER ; CHAS. A. WHITTIER, witness for THEODORE LYMAN.

Then personally appeared the within-named John Anderson, Louis Agassiz, and Thomas G. Cary, and acknowledged this to be their free act and deed. Before me, this 21st day of April, 1873.

P. A. PIERCE,
Justice of the Peace.

THIS indenture made the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between John Anderson of the city, county, and State of New York, and Kate Anderson his wife, parties of the first part, and Alexander Agassiz, Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, Theodore Lyman, and L. F. de Pourtalès, Trustees as hereafter mentioned, parties of the second part. Whereas, in and by a certain indenture dated the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and made between the said John Anderson and wife, parties of the first part, and Louis Agassiz, Alexander Agassiz, Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, and Theodore Lyman, parties of second part, they the said parties of the first part, for the considerations therein mentioned, granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed to the said parties of the second part and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of such survivor as joint tenants and not as tenants in common all and singular the island of Penikese, commonly called Pune, situate, lying, and being in Buzzard's Bay, Duke's County, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whatsoever number of acres the same might contain, with the appurtenances, saving and reserving thereout a small piece or parcel of land at the northeastern extremity of the said island, the contents of which were unknown, but which was separated from the body of the said island by a narrow sand-bank or causeway, and which it was proposed to distinguish from the property thereby conveyed by a line to be drawn through said causeway, midway between the piece of land so reserved and the property so thereby conveyed; to hold all and singular the premises aforesaid unto the said parties of the second part upon the trusts and subject to the conditions therein stated. And whereas the parties hereto of the second part are the present Trustees of the said indenture, and the parties of the first part are desirous of conveying and releasing to them as such Trustees the piece or parcel of land reserved in and by the said recited indenture upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as are mentioned and contained in the said indenture touching the residue of the said island of Penikese,

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that, in consideration of the premises, and also for and in consideration of one dollar by the said par-

ties of the second part to the said parties of the first part in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said parties of the first part have granted, bargained, sold, released, conveyed, and quitted claim, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, convey, and quit-claim unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, and the survivors and survivor of them and their heirs in joint tenancy, and not as tenants in common, all and singular that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, being part and parcel of the island of Penikese mentioned and described in the said recited indenture, and being the parcel or section of land specially reserved to the said parties of the first part by the said recited indenture, whatsoever number of acres the same may contain, together with all and every the sand-bank or causeway connecting the same with the residue of the said island, and all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances to the same belonging; to have and to hold the same to the said parties of the second part and their heirs and the survivors and survivor of them and their heirs in joint tenancy, and not as tenants in common, upon such and the same trusts, and with, under, and subject to the same conditions and limitations as are mentioned, expressed, and declared in and by the said indenture of the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written, the said Kate Anderson signing and executing these presents in token of her release of all right or title of or to both dower and homestead in the said premises.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
WILLIAM GIROD.

JOHN ANDERSON. [SEAL.]
KATE ANDERSON. [SEAL.]

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, ss.

Then personally appeared the above-named John Anderson and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before me,

P. A. PIERCE,

Justice of the Peace.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, John Anderson, of the city, county, and State of New York, under and by virtue and in exercise of the power and authority to me reserved in and by a certain deed of gift and settlement dated on or about the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight

hundred and seventy-three, and made between me the said John Anderson and Kate Anderson, my wife, of the first part, and Louis Agassiz, since deceased, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, and Theodore Lyman, Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part, and under and by virtue of all the other powers me thereunto enabling, have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint, the Honorable John A. Dix, now being Governor of the State of New York, and Professor Frederick A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, in the city of New York, to be Trustees of the said deed of settlement of and from the city of New York, jointly with the Trustees heretofore named therein or their successors, with all and the powers and authorities given and granted, and subject to all the conditions mentioned and contained in the same deed, as fully and effectually as if they, the said John A. Dix and Frederick A. P. Barnard had been originally named as Trustees of the same.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Anderson, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN ANDERSON. [L. s.]

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of } WILLIAM GIROD.

TRUSTEES FOR 1874.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR.

THOMAS G. CARY, *of Cambridge*, TREASURER.

MARTIN BRIMMER, *of Boston*.

THEODORE LYMAN, *of Brookline*.

JOHN A. DIX,* *of Albany*.

F. A. P. BARNARD,* *of New York*.

* Appointed by John Anderson.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SUMMER OF 1874.

ANDERSON SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY,
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 24, 1874.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as Instructors for a limited time, during the session of 1874.

- DR. A. S. PACKARD, JR., of Salem, Mass, will have charge of the instruction on ARTICULATES.
- PROF. B. G. WILDER, of Cornell University, will have charge of the instruction on VERTEBRATES.
- PROF. E. S. MORSE, of Salem, and PROF. C. E. HAMLIN, Assist. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., will have charge of the instruction on MOLLUSCA.
- MR. F. W. PUTNAM, Director of the Peabody Academy of Science, will have charge of the instruction on FISHES.
- MR. EDWIN BICKNELL, Assist. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., will have charge of the instruction on MICROSCOPY.
- PROF. A. M. MAYER, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, will deliver a course on Physiological Physics.
- MR. THEODORE LYMAN, Assist. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., will deliver a few Lectures on Pisciculture.
- DR. W. S. BARNARD, of Ithaca, N. Y., will deliver a few Lectures on Protozoa.
- PROF. D. S. JORDAN, of Appleton, Wisc., will take charge of the Instruction in Marine Botany.
- MR. ALEX. AGASSIZ, Curator Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Radiates and Embryology.
- DR. PACKARD and MR. S. W. GARMAN will take charge of the Dredging Expeditions.
- MR. P. ROETTER, Artist of Mus. Comp. Zoöl., will give Instruction in Drawing.
- The Laboratories will be in charge of MR. GARMAN.

The School will open Wednesday, July 8, and close Saturday, August 29.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,
Director of the Anderson School.

NEW BEDFORD.

MATTAPOISET.

9 DOUWING LIGHT

CLARK'S POINT LIGHT

NEWPORT 25 MI

PENIKES I.

CUTTYHUNK LIGHT

CUTTYHUNK I.

NASHAWENNA I.

PAQUOT I.

NAUSHON I.

SWOODS HOLE

FALMOUTH

FALMOUTH

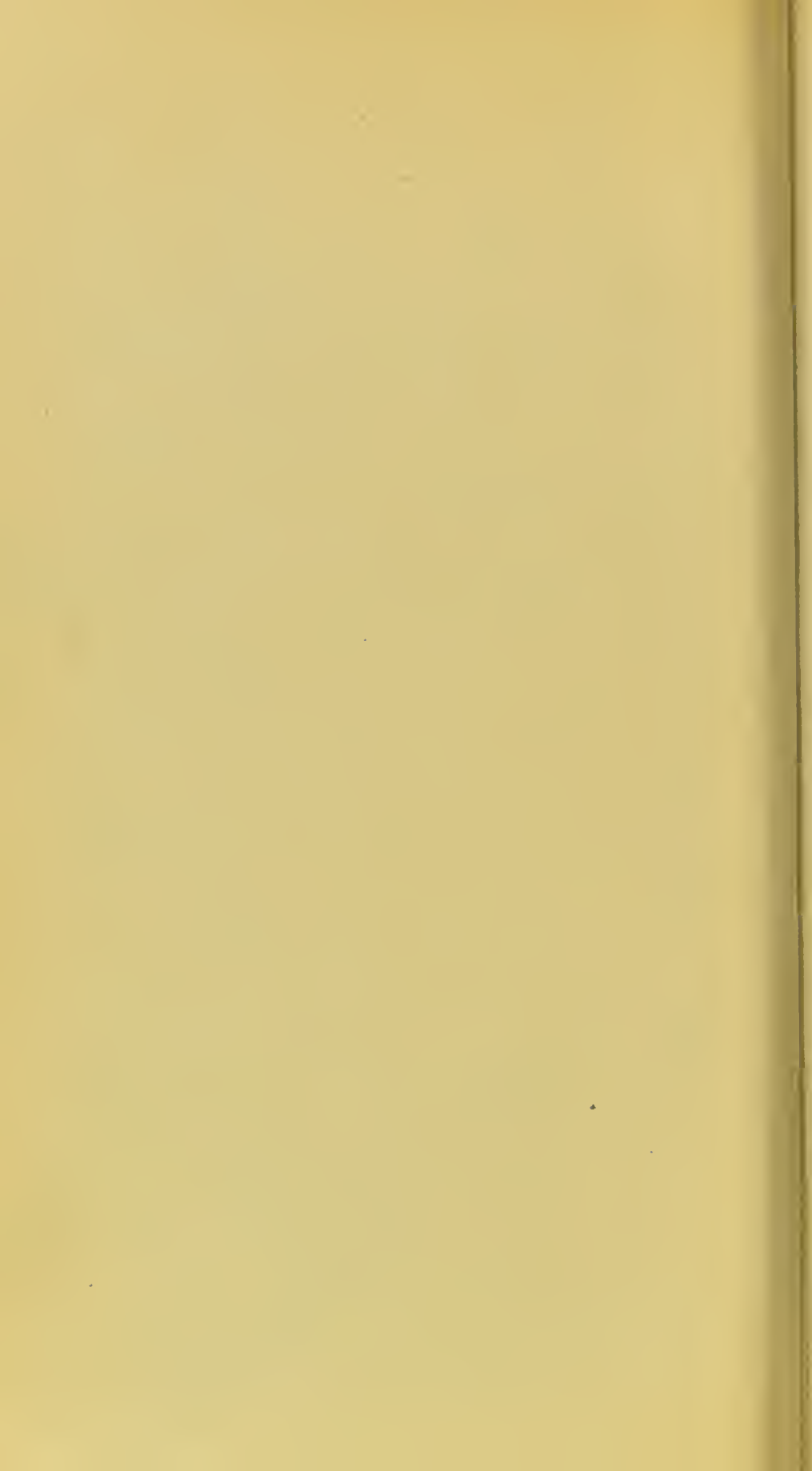
CAPE COD

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Scale of Statute Miles



VINEYARD SOUND



PLAN OF PENIKESE ISLAND.

COPIED FROM U. S. COAST SURVEY MAP.



No 1. Dwelling House

" 2. Laboratory and Dormitory Building

" 3. Dining Room Building

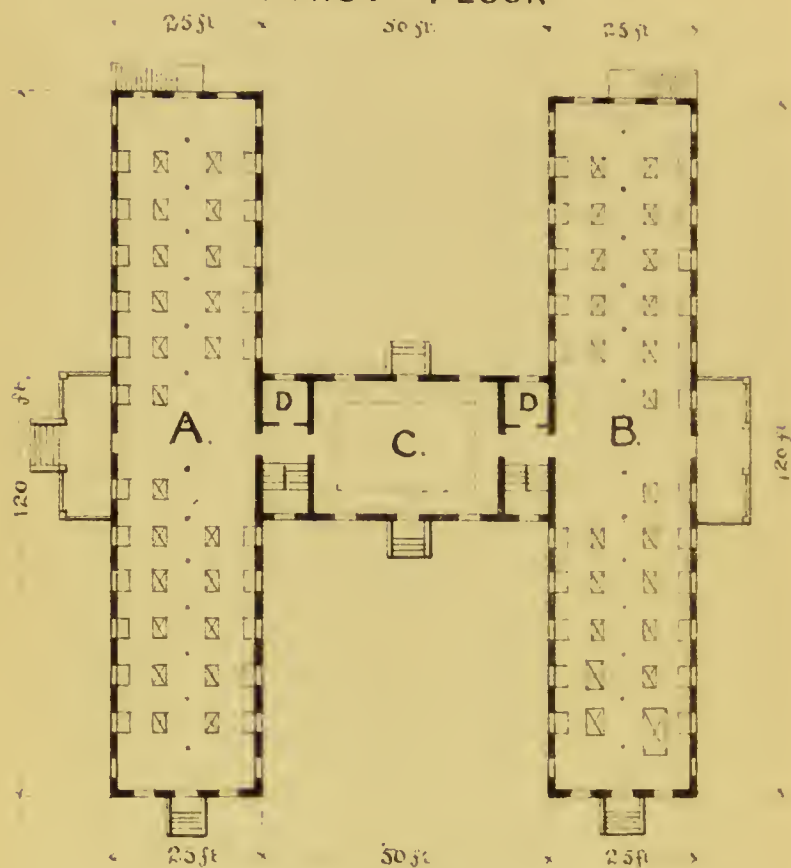
" 4. Barn





ANDERSON SCHOOL of NATURAL HISTORY PENIKESSE ISLAND

FIRST FLOOR



WORKROOMS OR LABORATORIES.

"A" and "B" Work-rooms each 24 ft wide and 120 ft long, each room containing 22 Aquariums marked X on the plan, with a Work-table for each Aquarium standing in front of Window.

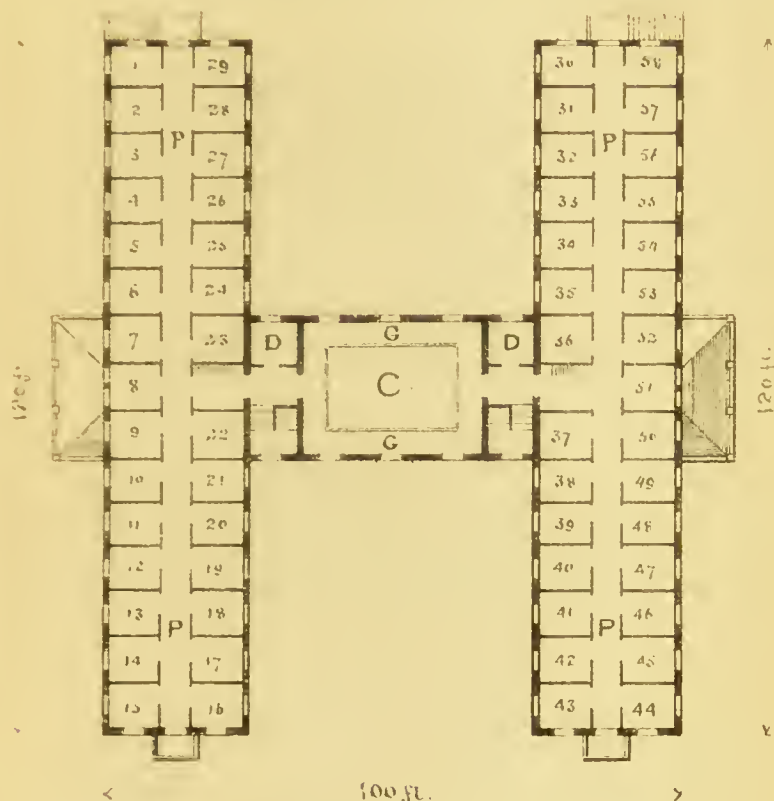
"C" LECTURE ROOM 24 x 34 ft. open to Roof with a Gallery 4 ft wide at level of 2nd floor.

"D" DRESSING ROOMS each 8 x 8 feet.

ANDERSON SCHOOL of NATURAL HISTORY. PENIKESSE ISLAND

SECOND FLOOR

100 ft.



100 ft.

DORMITORIES.

There are 58 Bed Rooms on this floor numbered from 1 to 58 inclusive on the Plan each Room being 8 by 10 feet.

P passage 4 ft wide

C LECTURE ROOM CONTINUED

G GALLERY 4 ft wide extending around the Lecture Room. D DRESSING ROOMS 8x8 ft

